

The rule after the amendment will read as follows:—

21-A Left-hand-drive
motors. “No motor vehicle with a left-hand steering control will be registered unless it is provided on its right or off-side with a hand or mechanically operated signalling apparatus of a pattern approved by the registering authority, which shall, when in operation, indicate to the following traffic the driver's intention of turning to the right or of his intention of stopping the vehicle: provided that in all cases of such motor vehicles as have been already registered but or not provided with such apparatus, a period of six months from the date of the introduction of this rule is permitted for installing such apparatus.”

By Order,

M. VENKATESA IYENGAR,
*Secretary to Government,
General Department.*

*No. G. 2440 P. H.--73-37-4, dated Bangalore,
12th September 1938.*

Under Section 20 of the Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Act, III of 1918, Government propose to issue the following rules for the working of the said Act in the rural areas of the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts. Any objection to this proposal, if made in writing and received on or before 15th October 1938, will be duly considered.

By Order,

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
*Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.*

Draft Rules under the Mysore Births and Deaths Registration Act, III of 1918.

Registrar-
General of
Births and
Deaths.

1. In these rules, the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths means the Director of Public Health to the Government of Mysore for this time being.

2. In cases of the discovery of dead bodies, whether of newly born children or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Police Station Officer within whose jurisdiction any such body is found, to report to the Registrar such particulars as are available for the purpose of the entries to be made in the register of deaths, as well as, in the case of the bodies of newly born children, in the register of births.

Particulars regarding dead bodies found exposed to be reported by the Police.

3. In case the Registrar is unable, for more than a week to attend to his duties on account of illness or other urgent cause, he shall report the fact to the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) who shall at once make temporary arrangements for the performance of the duties of the Registrar, and any person thus temporarily appointed shall be held to be the Registrar for the purpose of the Act and of these rules. The Amildar (Deputy Amildar) shall report the arrangements made to the Deputy Commissioner and to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

Temporary arrangements during illness or absence of the Registrar.

4. The Register of Births shall be maintained in Form No. V. S. 1 (a) and the Register of Deaths in Form No. V. S. 2 (a) appended in original and duplicate.

Forms of Birth and Death Registers to be maintained in original and duplicate.

5. In each of these registers, the occurrences registered should be numbered serially, the series of numbers running from 1st January to 31st December for each year. No entry should be interpolated between two serial numbers.

Entries to be numbered serially for each year.

6. All information received by the Registrar in writing in connection with the registration of any birth or death shall be filed by him and preserved for two years.

Written information received by the Registrar to be preserved for two years.

7. A special column in the register of births is provided for the entry of still-births, which are not included in the statistics either of births or of deaths.

Entries in respect of children born dead.

8. In the case of a child which is born alive, but dies before its birth has been registered, the Registrar shall enter the birth in the Register of Births and the death in the Register of Deaths.

Entries in respect of children born alive which die before the birth is registered.

Registers to be renewed once in two years. Registers to be sent by the Superintendent, Government Printing direct to Amildars for distribution to Registrars.

Duplicates to be sent monthly to the Amildars on or before the 5th of each month.

The Amildar to collect returns from all the villages in his jurisdiction and forward them to the Registrar-General so as to reach him on or before the 8th of each month. Late returns to be forwarded on or before the 18th of the month.

Check by Amildar of regular receipt of returns.

Process of sorting and abstracting in the Central Statistical Office.

Filing of returns permanently.

9. Each register shall consist of 48 sheets—24 original and 24 duplicate—and shall be used continuously for a period of two years. The Superintendent, Government Printing, will print these registers on thick paper and with thick covers and issue them direct to the Amildars (Deputy Amildars) for distribution to the Registrars concerned, so as to reach them at least by the end of November of each alternate year.

10. The duplicate pages which have been written up during every month shall be detached at the perforation and sent by the Registrar to the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) so as to reach him on or before the 5th day of the month following the entry.

If during any month, no births or deaths have occurred, the duplicate form should be sent with the remark "Nil" written thereon.

On receipt of these returns, the Amildar (Deputy Amildar), after scrutinizing them carefully, should have them arranged in the order of villages as given in the Census Report and forward them in a bundle to the Registrar-General so as to reach him on or before the 8th of each month. When, however, some returns are not received on the due dates, reminders should immediately be sent to the defaulting Registrars and after obtaining these returns, all such late returns should be forwarded in a second batch so as to reach the Registrar-General on or before the 18th of the month.

11. A set of posting registers showing the Hobli and Village numbers will be maintained in the office of the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) in which the returns received will be posted as they come in. When these registers show that returns have not been received from any village by the 8th of the month, a reminder will be sent to the Registrar concerned.

The Amildar (Deputy Amildar) will initiate disciplinary action against Registrars who are frequently in default.

12. The returns received in the Central Statistical Office will be abstracted and posted into registers for purposes of compilation.

13. As soon as the required information has been abstracted and posted, the returns for each month will be

filed in racks. At the close of each year, the returns will be transferred to record. These returns will be retained as permanent records.

14. The statistics so abstracted will be published for the information of the authorities concerned and of the public, with a review of the same, monthly and quarterly.

Reviews to be published monthly and quarterly.

15. Each register of originals shall be retained in the custody of the Registrar for two years after it is closed and shall then be sent to the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) who, after careful scrutiny of all unattested erasures and alterations, shall file it as a permanent record.

The original registers to be finally deposited in the Office of Amildar.

16. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to produce his register of births before the midwife and the vaccinator whenever they visit the village, and of the midwife and the vaccinator, respectively, to enter their initials, with such remarks as may be called for, against the cases in which they have attended at the birth of a child, or vaccinated it, as the case may be.

Entries to be made in the birth registers by midwives and vaccinators.

17. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to produce his registers of births and deaths with all connected registers and records, before any inspecting officer of any department who visits the village. It shall be the duty of every such inspecting officer, providing time permits, to see that the books are kept up to date and to check the correctness of the entries by enquiring into the facts of one or two selected cases and to enter his initials with date against all entries tested by him.

Inspection of registers.

18. The Revenue Inspector, and the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) shall constantly inspect the registers of births and deaths, enquire in the villages what births and deaths have recently taken place, compare the registers to see if all are entered, supply omissions, instruct the Registrars as to the discharge of their duties, and exercise a general supervision over the work of the Registrars. The registers shall be checked at least once in two months by the Revenue Inspector, and the entries verified should bear the initials of the checking officer with date of check.

The Revenue Inspector and the Amildar to exercise supervision over Registrars.

19. Every error found in the register of births or in the register of deaths shall be corrected by drawing a line through the original entry (but not so as to render it illegible) and writing the new entry above it, and the

Errors.

correction shall be fully signed and dated by the Registrar, if the error be discovered by him, and by both the Registrar and the checking officer, if the error be discovered by a checking officer. All such corrections shall be duly intimated to the Registrar-General through the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) with the reasons therefor. The corrections, when approved by the Registrar-General, will be made in the duplicate returns filed in the Central Statistical Office, and due intimation will be given to the Amildars for intimating the Registrars concerned.

Provided that no entry shall be corrected under this rule more than a year after the entry has been made except with the previous sanction of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-Division.

When
Registrar
to give
extract free
of charge.

20. Section 14 of the Act provides that "the Registrar shall, as soon as the registration of the birth of a child has been completed, give, on application, free of all charge, to the person who gives information of the birth, an extract under his hand from the register relating to such birth." For purposes of this, rule, the register will be the register of originals kept by the Registrar.

Search of
Birth and
Death
Registers.

21. Section 17 of the Act provides "that any person may at all reasonable times, on payment of a fee of four annas for each visit, search any register of births and deaths." For purposes of this rule, the register of births and deaths will be the returns sent monthly by the Registrar through the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) to the Registrar-General and filed in the Central Statistical Office, or in the case of occurrences prior to the coming into force of these rules, the registers filed in the office of the Amildar (Deputy Amildar).

Issue of Birth
and Death
Certificates
in cases
registered
under the
new system.

22. Section 17 of the Act further provides that, on payment of the required fees, extracts shall be given from the registers of births and deaths and that all extracts given under this section shall be certified as provided in Section 76 of the "Indian Evidence Act of 1872 and may be produced in proof of the entries of which they purport to be copies."

Any person requiring a certificate under this section may put in an application, affixing a one-anna court-fee stamp, and enclose an eight-anna court-fee stamp to be affixed to the certificate.

The application should state clearly—

- (i) The name and father's name of the party in relation to whose birth or death the certificate is required.
- (ii) The date, month and year of the occurrence.
- (iii) The name of the hobli and the village where the event occurred, and
- (iv) The postal address of the applicant for copy.

The application may be addressed either to the Registrar-General or to the Amildar (Deputy Amildar), who will forward it to the Registrar-General. On receipt of such an application, the Registrar-General will cause the duplicate return relating to the occurrence to be traced and a true copy of the same to be issued over his signature and sent to the Amildar (Deputy Amildar) to be given to the party concerned. Such extracts shall be certified as provided in Section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and may be produced in proof of the entries of which they purport to be copies.

The above rule will be applicable only to occurrences taking place after these rules have come into force. In regard to occurrences prior to that date, the old rule will continue as follows:—

—In cases registered under the old system.

“The Registrar shall give a certified extract from the registers kept by him under Section 17 of the Act. If he is not in possession of the registers, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar, as the case may be, in whose custody such registers are kept, shall give and certify extracts therefrom under Section 17 of the Act.”

ಮಾಹೇವಾರಿ

Original

ಒರಿಜಿನಲ್

Village }
ಗ್ರಾಮ }

Hobli }
ಹೊಬಳಿ }

Signature of Patel }
ಪಟೇಲರ ರುಜು }
Name of Village }
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು }

MONTHLY

ಮಾಹೇವಾರಿ

Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

Original

ಒರಿಜಿನಲ್

Month

Year

Village }
ಗ್ರಾಮ }Hobli }
ಹೊಬ್ಬಿ }

Annual No. ವರ್ಷದ ನಂಬರು	Date of Registration ದಾಖಲಾದ ತಾರೀಖು	Date of Death ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟ ತಾರೀಖು	Name of the deceased ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟವರ ಹೆಸರು	Name of Father and Mother ತಂದೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಯಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	Particulars of the Deceased ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟವರ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ					
					Permanent Residence ಖಾಯಿಂ ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ	Occupation ಉದ್ಯೋಗ	Community ಜಾತಿ	Age ವಯಸ್ಸು	Sex ಗಂಡು/ಹೆಣ್ಣು	Conjugal Condition ಮದುವೆ ವಿಚಾರ
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										

NOTE.—Please read instructions given below in filling up the columns in the Monthly Death

ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು.—

Occupation—Farmer, Landholder, Trader, Skilled-worker, Labourer, Cartman, House-
ಉದ್ಯೋಗ—ಕೃಷಿ, ಜಮೀನು, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕೆಲಸ, ಕೂಲಿ, ಗಾಡಿ ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದು, ಮನೆCommunity—Lingayet, Vokkaliga, Vaisya, Kshatriya, Brahmin, Adikarnataka,
ಜಾತಿ—ಲಿಂಗಾಯಿತರು, ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರು, ವೈಶ್ಯರು, ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯರು, ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು, ಆದಿಕರ್ನಾಟಕರು,Age—In the case of a child under one year, give the age in months (e. g. nine months,
ವಯಸ್ಸು—ಒಂದು ವರುಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಮೆಯಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಿಂಗಳು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು (ಮಾದರಿ:

Conjugal Condition—Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced.

ಮದುವೆ ವಿಚಾರ—ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಮದುವೆ ಆಗಿದೆ, ಗಂಡ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಸತ್ತವರು ಗಂಡ ಅಥವಾ

Child-birth (Maternal Death)—Means the death of the mother occurring during or within
ಹೆರಿಗೆ—ಹೆರಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆರಿಗೆಯಾಗಿ 14 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಯಿ ಮೃತವಾದರೆ ಹೆರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಸತ್ತದ್ದು.Even if a child dies within an hour after birth, it should be reported as a death in this
ಮಗು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಸತ್ತರೂ, ಸತ್ತ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು, ಹುಟ್ಟಿದSignature of Patel }
ಪಟೇಲರ ರುಜು }Name of Village }
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು }

DEATH REPORT.

ಮರಣದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್.

Central Statistical Office.

V. S. No. 2 (a)

Taluk
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು } District
ದಿಸ್ತ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ }

Causes of Death ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಸತ್ತದ್ದು	
Plague ಪ್ಲೇಗ್	Small-pox ಸಿಡುಬು
Cholera ವಾಂತಿ ಭೇದಿ (ಕಾಲರಾ)	Malaria ಧಳಿ ಜ್ವರ
Typhoid ಟೈಫಾಯಿಡ್	Other Fevers ಇತರ ಜ್ವರಗಳು
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ಕಮಲ ಮತ್ತು ಭೇದಿ	Respiratory Diseases ಶ್ವಾಸಕೋಶಗಳ ರೋಗಗಳು
Consumption ಕ್ಷಯ	Leprosy ಕುಷ್ಮ ರೋಗ
Child-birth (Maternal Death) ಹೆರಿಗೆ	Suicide ಆತ್ಮಹತ್ಯೆ
Drowning ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಸತ್ತದ್ದು	Wounds and Accidents ಘಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಾಹುತಗಳು
Killed by Wild Beasts ದುಷ್ಟ ಮೃಗಗಳಿಂದ ಮರಣ	Snake-bite ಹಾವು ಕಚ್ಚಿದದ್ದು
Rabits ಹುಚ್ಚಿನಾಯಿ ಕಚ್ಚಿದದ್ದು	If other causes, state the cause ಇತರ ಕಾರಣಗಳಾದರೆ, ಅದು ಯಾವುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು
Initials of Checking Officer with remarks ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿದವರ ರುಜು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಾ	

Report:—

wife, Official, Student, Beggar, etc.

ಕೆಲಸ, ನರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಭಿಕ್ಷು, ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ.

Musalman, Jain, Christian, European, etc.

ಮುಸಲ್ಮಾನರು, ಜೈನರು, ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತರು, ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನ್ನರು, ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ.

etc.). If over one year, age last birthday should be entered.

ಒಂಬತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳು).

ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಒಟ್ಟವರು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

14 days of labour.

Monthly Death Report and as a birth in the Monthly Birth Report.

ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಜನನದ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದಾಖಲಾಡಬೇಕು.

Date on which this Monthly Death Report was sent to the
Taluk Office.

ಈ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ತಾರೀಖು

To—The Registrar-General of Births and Deaths through the Amildar
of the Taluk.